

MPANGO WA TAIFA

Kenya National Development Programme — Master Synthesis
Second Edition — Complete Programme Architecture

Tunajenga Kenya Mpya. Kazi ni Nguvu. Ujuzi ni Uhuru.
We Build a New Kenya. Work is Strength. Knowledge is Freedom.

This is the second edition of Mpango wa Taifa — the Kenya National Development Programme Master Synthesis. It supersedes the first edition, which was written before several major programme documents were complete. This edition integrates all 43 programme documents produced across the full development cycle. Every cross-programme linkage is named. Every employment figure is stated. Every legal instrument is identified. Every financial commitment is accounted for.

The programme's animating purpose has not changed: a young, educated Kenyan generation is coming of age. Kenya produces approximately 250,000 secondary school graduates per year and 80,000 university graduates per year. The formal labour market absorbs fewer than 100,000 new entrants annually. The gap — 230,000+ young Kenyans per year without a clear formal pathway — is not a statistic. It is a generation. The KNDP is the answer to what that generation will do: build the railway, staff the ambulance corps, inspect the food supply, register the land, write the software, farm the cooperative, research the science, and teach the next generation. The programme exists to create the institutions that employ this generation permanently, train this generation to maintain and operate what they build, and equip this generation to train the generation after them.

The financial architecture is built on a sovereign principle: Kenya borrows for investment, not for recurrent spending. The investment returns pay back the borrowing. The institutions created outlast any government. The constitutional amendments proposed in Mfumo wa Katiba make the most critical institutional commitments irreversible. The GDP implications — analysed in Section Four — show Kenya crossing the upper-middle income threshold by 2046. The employment implications — 693,000 permanent positions with 60% at entry level — show a generation absorbed into productive formal work for the first time in Kenya's history.

SECTION ONE The Complete Programme — Forty-Three Documents

1.1 The Programme Library

The Kenya National Development Programme comprises 43 programme documents in six tiers. Every document is cross-referenced with every other document it depends on or that depends on it. The cross-reference map is published in the Programme Integration Index (a separate reference document). This synthesis integrates all 43.

Tier 1 — Synthesis and Finance

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Mpango wa Taifa (this document)	Master synthesis. References all 43 documents. Entry point for all programme readers. Updated second edition incorporating all newer programme documents.
Fedha ya Taifa — National Finance	Investment architecture, DFI matrix, fiscal trajectory, tax reform, devolution finance, debt strategy, commercial revenue streams. Updated second edition with corrected GDP model and full investment envelope.

Tier 2 — Infrastructure

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Maji ya Taifa — Water	KWCMC, 9 regional programmes, Community Water Trusts, Hydrological Intelligence Unit. Links: Ardhi (water point land), Chakula (food security water dependency), Sayansi (KWHRI hydrological research), KRCC (access roads to water infrastructure).
KRC Vision — Railway Programme	4,572km network, 9 Corridor Battalions, corridor route map. Links: Usafiri (multimodal integration), Viwanda (steel inputs from KISC), Ardhi (corridor land acquisition via PILG), Sayansi (KTRI railway engineering research).
KRC Corps Act	Statutory framework for the Railway Corps. Links: Mfumo wa Katiba (KRC 1% GDP constitutional amendment, no-operational-control provision).
KRC Financing Architecture	Financing structure: AfDB, Gulf SWF, NSE Infrastructure Bond, commercial freight revenue. Links: Fedha (DFI matrix, debt strategy), Mfumo wa Katiba (financing sovereignty amendment).
KRC Community Land Framework	Community Rail Trust model, Community Rail Agreement, Development Premium. Links: Ardhi (PILG desk, community

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
	land registration), Jamii (community equity as social protection), Mfumo wa Katiba (compulsory acquisition 90-day ceiling).
KRCC/KSBC Acts — Construction Corporations	KRCC (Ksh 50B equity), KSBC (Ksh 40B equity), NIDCU doctrine, HPCs, Building Standards Institute. Links: Uzalishaji (housing delivery), Ardhi (PILG desk), Sayansi (KMMRI materials research), Mfumo wa Katiba (Tier 1 legislation).
Ujenzi na Miundombinu — Construction Programme	Full KSBC and KRCC operational architecture, workforce, Academy, HPCs. Links: Uzalishaji (housing delivery stream), Chakula (KSBC school kitchen types), Afya (Level 3 hospital construction standard).
Nishati ya Taifa — Energy	13,930 MW target, KECA, geothermal, solar, HVDC, EAC power pool. Links: Sayansi (KERI energy research), Diplomasia (EAC power export), Usafiri (electric vehicle transition), Viwanda (KISC power requirements).
Energy Sovereign Protection Act	7 mandatory sovereign terms, Kenya Energy Tribunal, KECA exclusive negotiator. Links: Mfumo wa Katiba (Tier 1 legislation), Fedha (energy as commercial revenue stream).
Teknolojia ya Taifa — Digital Infrastructure	Wingu la Taifa, eCitizen, ArdhiSasa, KDS, national fibre backbone. Links: Ardhi (ArdhiSasa land registry), Jamii (social protection dashboard), Sayansi (KIDRI digital research), Mfumo wa Katiba (ICT Fund 1.5% constitutional amendment).
Usafiri wa Taifa — Transport Beyond Rail	Roads policy, matatu formalisation, BRT, Mombasa Port reform, Lamu Port, Lake Victoria ferry, 4 cargo airports, LAPSET corridor, inland container depots. Links: KRC (multimodal integration at ICDs), Viwanda (freight logistics for KISC), Mifugo (fish transport cold chain), Sayansi (KTRI transport research).

Tier 3 — Health and People

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Afya ya Taifa — National Health (Integrated)	Five-level hierarchy, KNHI, KNAC, CHP programme, nomadic health, mental health, pharmaceutical reform. Links: Chakula (school feeding nutrition standards, KFSa food safety), Jamii (KNAC mobile dispensary emergency food, Ward Home Care Workers in SMC), Sayansi (KEMRI pharmaceutical pipeline, KSSMI sports medicine), Usafiri (KNAC transport and logistics), Ardhi (KNAC ambulance base PILG clearance), Mfumo wa Katiba (KNAC 1% constitutional amendment, Article 43 right to health).
Afya ya Taifa — KNAC Corps Act	Statutory KNAC framework. Standalone legislative instrument referenced in Afya.
Afya ya Taifa — Health	KNHI design principles. Now fully integrated into Afya ya Taifa

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Insurance Brief	integrated edition.
Shule ya Taifa — Primary Education	Comprehensive School Standard, curriculum, school farm, culinary lab, science wonder programme. Links: Chakula (school feeding programme, SK-1/2/3 kitchen types), Jamii (school attendance bonus for CB recipients), Sayansi (science wonder programme→Kenya Schools Science Congress→KAIST-K pipeline).
Shule Infrastructure and Workforce	Teacher requirements (343,485 total), school building programme delivered by KSBC. Links: Ujenzi (KSBC school building types), Uzalishaji (school kitchen as KSBC building component).
Elimu ya Kina — Secondary Education	Secondary curriculum, career pathways, STEM enrichment track, vocational integration. Links: Kazi (NIAS integration for Form 4 completers), Sayansi (secondary science enrichment track, KRA institute placements).
Chuo Kuu ya Taifa — Tertiary Education	University research integration, corporate academy ladder, university technology transfer offices. Links: Sayansi (KNRF funding, Bayh-Dole Kenya, KAIST-K, Valley of Death bridging fund), Kazi (corporate academy partnership employment).
Chuo Agricultural Enterprise	University-KLIC land partnership model for agricultural research commercialisation. Links: Shamba (KLIC cooperatives), Sayansi (KALRO-university research pipeline).
Kazi ya Taifa — Labour	NIAS, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, OHS, corps pathways (15 total). Links: Jamii (NIAS activation for social protection recipients, informal sector UI), Mfumo wa Katiba (National Employment Service Act, Gender Equity Act in Tier 1 legislation).
Jinsia ya Taifa — Gender Equity	53 ARCs across 12 documents, gender equity tribunal, dual-title land default, women's cooperative window. Links: Ardhi (dual-title constitutional amendment — Article 40 referendum), Jamii (Carer's Allowance, Child Benefit priority for female-headed households), Mfumo wa Katiba (Gender Equity Act, dual-title referendum pathway).
Jinsia Amendment Schedule	191-page schedule of 53 specific Affirmative Reform Clauses across all programme documents.
Haki ya Taifa — Justice	CJHs, 5 court divisions, 19 tribunals, NLAS, KIACC, fast-track asset recovery, UWOs. Links: Ardhi (Land Valuation Tribunal, NLC enforcement), Jamii (Social Protection Ombudsman referrals to KIACC), Mfumo wa Katiba (Judiciary Fund 2% constitutional amendment, Unexplained Wealth Orders Act).
Ulinzi na Usalama — Defence and Security	Thirteen institutions and frameworks designed in this document, each with its own mandate, workforce, and legal basis. (1) KENYA MILITARY ENGINEERING CORPORATION (KMEC): KDF-owned SOE, incorporated under Companies Act. Civilian CEO appointed by board through open competition. 7-

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
	director board with independent non-executive majority. Bids competitively for major infrastructure contracts under full PPADA compliance — no reserved contracts. Three competitive advantages: terrain capability for ASAL/post-disaster/security-zone environments; benchmark discipline on private contractors (same function KSBC performs in building sector); strategic capability for cross-border EAC infrastructure, tunnels, and port security works. CAG audits all accounts — no classified budget lines for development activities. Workforce: mix of seconded KDF engineers, retired KDF engineers employed as civilians, and commercially recruited engineers. Employment: 3,000–5,000 permanent at full operation. Source: Ulinzi Section 3. (2) NYS CORPORATION (NYSC): Commercial construction arm of the reformed NYS. Bids competitively under PPADA. No reserved contracts. Specialises in community-scale infrastructure — community halls, rural health facilities, school construction and upgrade, minor road works, water point civil works. Workforce: NYS graduates (KNQF Level 3 trained) employed at competitive wages. Training-construction hybrid: every project is simultaneously a training delivery. CEO separate from NYS Director General. Workforce: 5,000–8,000 at full operation. Source: Ulinzi Section 7.3. (3) NYS PIPELINE: 20,000 recruits per year complete 12-month programme: KNQF Level 3 vocational training + KDF field survival training + NIAS aptitude assessment + corps referral. NYS graduates enter all 15 corps pathways as trained entry-level operatives rather than raw recruits. The pipeline converts the NYS from a rehabilitation project into the largest entry-level training institution in the programme. Source: Ulinzi Section 7.1. (4) NATIONAL FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE: Housed within NYS. Level 1 stations in all 47 county headquarters: 2 fire appliances, 1 aerial platform, 1 hazmat unit, crew of 20 on continuous shift rotation. 8-minute urban response standard. Level 2 stations in towns above 50,000 population. Industrial fire stations co-located at Dongo Kundu (KISC), Thika, Eldoret, Kisumu Port. Mine rescue units at Kwale and Kitui mining operations. High-rise rescue capability at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu. Marine fire and rescue at Mombasa Port and Lake Victoria ports. Funded: 60% national allocation, 30% fire safety levy on industrial/large commercial buildings (0.1% of insured value), 10% county. Workforce: approximately 4,700 permanent. Source: Ulinzi Section 8. (5) NPS RAIL POLICE UNIT: New NPS department. 9 sub-units each co-located with a KRC Corridor Battalion operations centre. Mandate: railway network security (track, signalling, rolling stock, Isiolo Inland Depot), freight theft prevention on the 4,572km corridor, passenger safety, cross-border coordination with Ugandan, Tanzanian, and Ethiopian rail police counterparts. Rail Police Unit Director maintains a standing coordination arrangement with KRC Corps Commander. Source: Ulinzi Section 6.2. (6) NPS GENDER VIOLENCE INVESTIGATION UNIT (GVIU):

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
	New NPS department, distinct from Gender Desk community response. Dedicated SGBV criminal investigation. All officers complete 80-hour specialist training (trauma-informed investigation, forensic evidence collection, SGBV case management). Direct link to SGBV courts and NLAS for prosecution pipeline. Case management system tracking every GVIU case from report to prosecution outcome. Source: Ulinzi Section 6.2. (7) NPS CYBERCRIME AND DIGITAL FORENSICS UNIT: New NPS department. Handles financial cybercrime, identity fraud, infrastructure attacks on ArdhiSasa/NHB/NIAS/KNAC/KRC systems, online SGBV, and digital evidence for all criminal cases. KNQF Level 5+ officers. Interpol cybercrime liaison. 24-hour reporting line. Source: Ulinzi Section 6.2. (8) KIACC — KENYA INTEGRITY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION: Successor to EACC with structural, not cosmetic reform. 50 forensic accountants. Own prosecution team (prosecutes above Ksh 100M without DPP approval). DG appointed through transparent competitive process confirmed by Parliament, single 6-year non-renewable term, two-thirds majority required for removal. KIACC submits budget directly to Parliamentary Finance Committee — not through Interior or Treasury. Annual performance report on National Governance Dashboard. Source: Ulinzi Section 10. (9) FAST-TRACK ASSET RECOVERY DIVISION (High Court): 3 dedicated judges. Freezing orders within 48 hours. Forfeiture within 6 months. Unexplained Wealth Orders (burden of proof reversed — holder must demonstrate legitimate origin). International MLAT activation within 30 days of offshore asset identification. Recovered assets to National Development Fund ring-fenced for programme priorities. Source: Ulinzi Section 10.3, Haki ya Taifa. (10) REFORMED PRISON SERVICE — 5 TIERS: Tier 1 (remand only — no contact with convicted prisoners); Tier 2 (first offence non-violent, below 3 years — KNQF training mandatory from month 2, NIAS assessment, parole from 40% of sentence); Tier 3 (repeat/medium — intensive psychology programme, graduated privileges); Tier 4 (long/high risk — maximum security plus most intensive psychological support); Tier 5 (community supervision — electronic tag, probation, 200 community service hours for 6-month equivalent). Psychology and Rehabilitation Units at all prisons above 200 prisoners. Pre-release: NES engagement 6 months before release, KNQF certificate completion, housing support (3% of social rental stock reserved for releases — allocated anonymously). Source: Ulinzi Section 11. (11) CIVIL-MILITARY MEDICAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (CMMC): KDF medical facilities in ASAL garrison towns (Moyale, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Lodwar) designated for civilian populations during clinic sessions. KDF Medical Corps participates in county community health worker programme. In disasters: KDF medical assets automatically available to county health emergency response. Costs reimbursed at county hospital

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
	rates from Health programme budget. Source: Ulinzi Section 2.4. (12) ASAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: Joint planning process convened by County Security Committee every 6 months. Participants: corps directorates, KDF garrison commander, AP county commander, NIS county coordinator, county programme delivery officer. Security stabilisation precedes programme investment but is designed simultaneously. Corps deployment in Mandera, Wajir, parts of Turkana and West Pokot requires AP escort minimum, KDF escort where threat level demands. Source: Ulinzi Section 4. LINKS: KMEC links to Ujenzi (fourth competitive force in infrastructure market alongside KSBC, KRCC, and private contractors), Usafiri (cross-border bridges, port security infrastructure), Diplomasia (EAC connectivity projects as preferred Kenyan bidder), Sayansi (KDF Technology Development Unit). NYSC links to Ujenzi (community-scale delivery partner), Shule (school construction), Afya (rural health facilities). Rail Police links to KRC Vision and KRC Corps Act (co-located operations). GVIU links to Jinsia ya Taifa (SGBV prosecution pipeline). KIACC links to Haki ya Taifa (KIACC prosecutorial mandate), every programme institution (annual procurement data submission). National Fire Service links to Viwanda (KISC fire safety), Nyumba (high-rise fire safety), Utamaduni (CRC and auditorium fire safety), Madini (mine rescue). Prison Reform links to Kazi ya Taifa (NIAS and NES pre-release), Nyumba (3% social housing reserved for releases). Mfumo wa Katiba (incremental KDF/NPS employment, Unexplained Wealth Orders Act, Asset Recovery Act Tier 4 legislation).

Tier 4 — Economic Sectors

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Shamba la Taifa — Agriculture	KLIC, KAERS, ADBK, 1,450 Ward Cooperative Facilities, Floor Price Mechanism, crop insurance. Links: Chakula (NCPB strategic reserve, school feeding cooperative sourcing), Ardhi (title-first cooperative doctrine, KLIC Irrigation Land Compact), Sayansi (KALRO research translation, KAEFPRI equipment research, KWHRI irrigation science), Mifugo (livestock-agriculture integration, ASAL rangeland beef brand).
Chakula na Lishe — Food Security and Nutrition	National Food Security Act, NCPB reform and 8-commodity reserve, school feeding programme (SK-1/2/3), KFSA, KFSEWS 4-level crisis protocol, nutrition standards, KMNC. Links: Shamba (cooperative sourcing), Afya (CHP nutrition surveillance, KNAC mobile dispensary emergency food), Ardhi (NCPB silo site PILG clearance), Jamii (food security as universal basic service, nomadic food access), Sayansi (KECRI food-environment research, KAEFPRI post-harvest

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
	technology), Mifugo (dried fish as strategic reserve commodity).
Viwanda ya Taifa — Industry	KISC integrated steel mill, KFPEC, pharmaceutical manufacturing pipeline, chlor-alkali. Links: Usafiri (freight logistics for KISC output), Sayansi (KEMRI-KFPEC pharmaceutical pipeline, KMMRI steel metallurgy research), Nishati (KISC power requirements — 400 MW dedicated), Ardhi (Dongo Kundu SEZ PILG clearance).
Madini ya Taifa — Minerals	KNAGS, Mrima Hill REE, mineral beneficiation, community land mining compact. Links: Ardhi (KGMI geological survey PILG linkage, community land mining compact), Sayansi (KGMI as KRA Institute — KALRO model for minerals), Usafiri (mineral export logistics via Mombasa Port and LAPSSET).
Mifugo na Uvuvi — Livestock and Fisheries	ASAL beef brand, deep-water fisheries, Lake Victoria aquaculture, Kenya Shipyards. Links: Chakula (dried fish as strategic reserve commodity, fish as school feeding protein), Usafiri (Lake Victoria ferry, Kisumu Port, cold chain for fish export), Sayansi (KMFRI fisheries research), Ardhi (ASAL community land registration for rangeland management), Jamii (pastoralist restocking fund under ADBK).
Utalii wa Taifa — Tourism	KWS-conservancy hybrid, 4 heritage tourism circuits, tourism levy, MICE infrastructure. Links: Ardhi (conservancy community land registration), Usafiri (cargo airports as tourism gateways), Utamaduni (cultural tourism circuit — 690 CRCs), Sayansi (KSSMI sports tourism for marathon running).

Tier 5 — Governance and Environment

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Ardhi ya Taifa — Land Policy	NLC reform, legal framework, full national land audit, ArdhiSasa ICT programme, LVT, adjudication, community land registration, historical injustices, PILG desk. Links: Every programme document requiring land (KRC, KWCMC, KSBC, KRCC, KLIC, NCPB, KNAC — all cleared through PILG desk). Constitutional: Mfumo wa Katiba (NLC constitutional amendment, dual-title referendum, stamp duty abolition, Land Value Tax Act).
Jamii na Ustawi — Social Protection	Universal Social Pension, Child Benefit, DLA, Carer's Allowance, NIAS activation, Asabiyyah Engine, live National Social Protection Dashboard, Nordic benchmark trajectory, KSPI. Links: Afya (Ward Home Care Workers, KNAC mobile dispensary emergency food, CHP nutrition surveillance), Kazi (NIAS integration — activation pathway), Chakula (food security as universal basic service), Ardhi (ORC tenure as social protection enabler for housing), Mfumo wa Katiba (Social Protection Act in Tier 1 legislation, 2% USP

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
	constitutional question).
Mazingira ya Taifa — Environment	Water towers, bamboo 200,000 ha, National Carbon Registry, coastal resilience. Links: Ardhi (forest-edge community land registration with Forest Covenant), Sayansi (KECRI environmental research, KSRI EO-SAT environmental monitoring), Maji (water tower protection as hydrological infrastructure), Chakula (aflatoxin-environment linkage).
Utamaduni wa Taifa — Culture and Sports	690 CRCs, 14 Sports Institutes, cultural heritage, Iten sports science hub. Links: Sayansi (KSSMI sports science research at Iten, KCHIKRI cultural heritage research), Jamii (CRCs as community welfare infrastructure), Mifugo (pastoralist cultural heritage).
Mfumo wa Katiba — Constitutional Reform	7 constitutional amendments, 32 statutory instruments, full political strategy. Links: ALL programme documents — this document consolidates every constitutional and legal reference from every other document. Explicitly names the enabling Act for every programme institution and the pathway (simple majority vs two-thirds vs referendum) for each.
Diplomasia ya Taifa — Foreign Affairs	EAC integration (20 domains), pan-African federal union architecture, EASGR, collaborative surplus doctrine. Links: Nishati (EAC power pool), Usafiri (EAC single customs territory, Mombasa and Lamu port regional role), Sayansi (EARUC, EAC space programme, Malindi EAC designation), Chakula (EAC food reserve sharing, EAC Export Protocol), Ardhi (EAC joint procurement for Ardhi land technology), Mifugo (EAC maritime fisheries zone).

Tier 6 — Housing and Production

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Nyumba ya Taifa — Housing Vision	NHB, ULB, tenure spectrum (ORC→Leasehold→Freehold→CLT), rent tribunal, settlement upgrading. Links: Ardhi (ULB as urban public land management instrument, ORC as graduated tenure), Jamii (social protection recipients as priority rent-to-own applicants), Uzalishaji (housing delivery streams and targets).
Makazi ya Taifa — Rural Settlements	Rural settlement upgrading, village centres, rural connectivity. Links: Ardhi (rural ORC and adjudication), Uzalishaji (rural improvement loan and Ward Building Adviser).
Makazi Mijini — Urban Settlements	Urban informal settlement upgrading doctrine, in-situ vs relocation, ORC programme. Links: Ardhi (ORC as first tenure step), Uzalishaji (competitive tendering for settlement upgrade construction).
Uzalishaji wa Nyumba —	200,000 units/year target, 4 delivery streams, HPC capacity

Document	Scope and Key Linkages
Housing Delivery	ramp, Suspicious Award Protocol, rural improvement 6-stage pathway, BSI 3-stage inspection, Contractor Development Pathway, National Housing Dashboard. Links: Ardhi (PILG clearance for all housing land, LVT freeing speculative land for ULB), Jamii (social housing as social protection stream, OVC households as priority rent-to-own applicants), Chakula (school kitchen construction as KSBC standard component), Sayansi (KMMRI construction materials research), Mfumo wa Katiba (NCA enhanced mandate, NHB Act in Tier 1 legislation).
Sayansi na Teknolojia — Science and Innovation	KNRF, 15 KRA sector research institutes, Konza Technopolis (KAIST-K, KDIH, KMRC), Kenya Space Programme (Malindi, EO-SAT), university technology transfer, innovation Asabiyyah. Links: ALL sector documents — every KRA institute is linked to a programme sector. Specifically: KALRO→Shamba, KEMRI→Afya/Viwanda, KGMI→Madini, KERI→Nishati, KWHRI→Maji, KMMRI→Ujenzi/KISC, KTRI→KRC/Usafiri, KAEFPRI→Shamba/KFPEC, KECRI→Mazingira, KIDRI→Teknolojia, KSSRI→all, KMFRI→Mifugo, KSSMI→Utamaduni, KCHIKRI→Utamaduni, KSRI→Ardhi/Maji/Mazingira/Usafiri.

SECTION TWO National Purpose — Employment for a Young, Learned Generation

2.1 The Generation the Programme Is Built For

Kenya produces approximately 250,000 secondary school graduates per year and 80,000 university graduates per year — and the numbers grow every year as the Comprehensive School Standard expands enrolment and the KNDP university infrastructure increases capacity. The formal labour market currently absorbs fewer than 100,000 new formal entrants annually. Every year, more than 230,000 young Kenyans — educated, ambitious, and legally trained — cannot find a formal pathway into the economy. They do not disappear. They join the informal sector, or they do not work, or they leave Kenya. None of these outcomes is acceptable for a country that has invested in their education.

This programme is, at its core, an employment programme. Every institution it creates, every corps it establishes, every cooperative it enables, every school it builds, every hospital it upgrades is also a source of employment — permanent, formal, salaried, pensioned employment for the generation that is coming of age. The railway corps is not built because Kenya needs a railway. It is built because Kenya needs a railway AND because building it permanently employs tens of thousands of young Kenyans who learn skills that outlast the construction. The settlement maintenance corps is not created because streets need sweeping. It is created because streets need sweeping AND because doing so provides 50,000 young Kenyans in every urban ward with a salary, a pension, and a career pathway that formal employment has never offered them before.

2.2 The Complete Workforce — 693,000 Permanent Positions

The bottom-up count across all 43 programme documents yields 693,000 permanent positions at Year 10. Of these, approximately 412,000 — 60% — are entry-level positions accessible to Form 4 leavers, KNQF Level 2–4 certificate holders, and recent graduates without prior formal experience. This is the programme's most important employment fact: the majority of its jobs are designed for the young, the newly qualified, and the previously informally employed.

Institution / Programme	Permanent Positions	Entry-Level	Entry Qualification and Source Document
Kenya Railway Corps (KRC)	11,000	8,000	Track laying, sleeper crews, station maintenance, signal operation — KNQF Level 2–3 Academy trained. Source: KRC Corps Act, KRC Vision.
Kenya Construction Water &	11,000	7,000	Dam construction crews, borehole drilling teams, pipe laying, sand dam

Institution / Programme	Permanent Positions	Entry-Level	Entry Qualification and Source Document
Maintenance Corps (KWCMC)			maintenance — KNQF Level 2-4. Source: Maji ya Taifa.
KNAC — Corps fleet staff	25,000	6,000	Emergency medical technicians, ambulance drivers, dispatch operators — KNQF Level 4 paramedic training. Source: KNAC Corps Act, Afya ya Taifa.
Community Health Paramedics (CHPs)	4,400	4,400	All 4,400 are entry-level ward-based community health roles, recruited from the communities they serve — KNQF Level 4, 12-month training. Source: Afya ya Taifa.
Clan Health Wardens	16,000	16,000	All 16,000 are community entry-level health roles, nominated by clan elders, trained in-post — pathway to CHP. Source: Afya ya Taifa.
Settlement Maintenance Corps (SMC)	50,000	35,000	Street maintenance, utilities maintenance, green space, ward-level — KNQF Level 2-4, 6-month SMC Academy. Source: Makazi ya Taifa, Ujenzi.
KSBC (State Building Corporation)	5,904	3,500	Site apprentices (bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, electrical, welding, tiling, HPC machine operation), HPC production operatives — KNQF Level 2-4 via KSBC Academy. Source: KRCC/KSBC Acts, Ujenzi, Uzalishaji.
KRCC (Roads Construction Corporation)	7,350	4,000	Road crew members, TBM tunnel operatives, maintenance gangs, road marking teams — KNQF Level 2-4. Source: KRCC/KSBC Acts, Ujenzi.
KLIC (Land and Irrigation Corporation)	8,000	5,000	Irrigation scheme labourers, canal maintenance teams, pump station operators, scheme field officers — KNQF Level 2-4. Source: Shamba la Taifa.
Community Justice Officers (8,000 CJHs)	8,000	5,000	CJH support officers, para-legal assistants, community mediation clerks, court registry officers — KNQF Level 4-5. Source: Haki ya Taifa.
National Legal Aid Service (NLAS)	16,000	8,000	Community legal aid advocates, intake officers — KNQF Level 5-6 law certificate. Source: Haki ya Taifa.

Institution / Programme		Permanent Positions	Entry-Level	Entry Qualification and Source Document
ECDE Teachers		134,914	134,914	All ECDE teachers are new positions — KNQF Level 5 Diploma in Early Childhood Education. Source: Shule ya Taifa, Shule Infrastructure.
Primary Teachers positions)	School (new)	60,000	60,000	New teacher positions as programme expands enrolment and Comprehensive School Standard — KNQF Level 6 BEd. Source: Shule Infrastructure.
Secondary Teachers positions)	School (new)	30,000	30,000	New secondary teaching positions — KNQF Level 6-7. Source: Elimu ya Kina, Shule Infrastructure.
Nurses and clinical staff (programme-enabled new positions)		50,000	30,000	Ward nurses, community nurses, Level 1-2 health assistants — KNQF Level 4-5. Source: Afya ya Taifa.
KAERS Agricultural Extension Officers (new positions)		1,450	1,450	All ward extension officer roles are entry-level to KAERS — KNQF Level 5-6 agricultural diploma. Source: Shamba la Taifa.
KISC (Kenya Integrated Steel Corporation)		5,000	2,500	Steel plant operatives, furnace operators, casting crews, logistics handlers — KNQF Level 3-4. Source: Viwanda ya Taifa.
KFPEC (Equipment Corporation)		2,000	1,000	Manufacturing operatives, assembly line workers, quality control assistants — KNQF Level 3-4. Source: Viwanda ya Taifa.
Settlement Maintenance Corps — Ward Home Care Workers		10,000	10,000	Ward Home Care Workers for elderly programme (from SMC structure) — KNQF Level 4 Health Care Certificate, recruited from ward. Source: Jamii na Ustawi.
Social Protection OVC Case Workers and DLA Assessors		5,000	3,000	OVC case workers, DLA assessment officers, social welfare assistants — KNQF Level 4-5. Source: Jamii na Ustawi.
Forest and Conservation Corps		15,000	10,000	Forest rangers, bamboo plantation crews, water tower restoration teams, coastal conservation — KNQF Level 3-4. Source: Mazingira ya Taifa.
Ward Advisers	Building	1,000	1,000	All ward building adviser roles are entry-level — KNQF Level 5 KSBC

Institution / Programme	Perman ent Position s	Entry- Level	Entry Qualification and Source Document
			Academy graduate, deployed rural counties. Source: Uzalishaji wa Nyumba.
CRC and Sports Institute staff	6,900	4,000	Recreation officers, junior sports coaches, cultural programme assistants, community youth workers — KNQF Level 4-5. Source: Utamaduni wa Taifa.
Kenya Food Safety Authority (KFSA)	3,000	1,500	Food safety inspectors, county laboratory technicians, mobile unit operators — KNQF Level 4-5. Source: Chakula na Lishe.
NCPB reformed — silo management	2,000	800	Silo operators, logistics officers, grain quality control staff — KNQF Level 3-4. Source: Chakula na Lishe.
Kenya Digital Service (KDS)	2,785	1,000	Junior software developers, digital service officers, ward digital literacy facilitators — KNQF Level 6. Source: Teknolojia ya Taifa.
Kenya Research Academy (15 institutes)	5,000	1,500	Research assistants, laboratory technicians, field data collectors — KNQF Level 6-7 MSc via KAIST-K pipeline. Source: Sayansi na Teknolojia.
National Land Commission (reformed)	2,500	1,000	Land adjudication officers, GIS technicians, community land registration officers — KNQF Level 5-6. Source: Ardhi ya Taifa.
ADBK (Development Bank) field operations	3,000	800	Rural loan officers, cooperative bank branch staff, mobile banking agents — KNQF Level 5-6. Source: Shamba la Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa.
Kenya Military Engineering Corporation (KMEC)	3,000-5,000	2,000	Mix of seconded KDF engineers, retired KDF civilians, commercially recruited engineers. Entry-level: engineering apprentices, site operatives — KNQF Level 3-5. Source: Ulinzi na Usalama Section 3.
NYS Corporation (NYSC)	5,000-8,000	5,000	All NYSC project workers are NYS graduates — entry-level by definition. KNQF Level 3 construction, civil works, or related trade. Source: Ulinzi na Usalama Section 7.3.

Institution / Programme	Permanent Positions	Entry-Level	Entry Qualification and Source Document
NYS Pipeline — annual graduates entering corps	20,000/year (throughput)	20,000	All NYS graduates are entry-level. 12-month programme produces KNQF Level 3 trainees who enter KRC, KWCMC, KSBC, KRCC, KLIC, SMC, and other corps pathways. This is the single largest annual entry-level intake in the programme. Source: Ulinzi na Usalama Section 7.1.
National Fire and Rescue Service	4,700	4,700	All fire fighters enter at KNQF Level 3. 6-month NYS Fire and Rescue Training College. Progression pathway to crew commander and beyond. Source: Ulinzi na Usalama Section 8.
NPS Rail Police Unit	2,000	1,500	Rail police officers recruited and trained specifically for railway corridor security — a new specialisation. Entry at NPS recruit level. Source: Ulinzi na Usalama Section 6.2.
KAIST-K and KSA research staff	1,500	500	Research assistants, satellite operations technicians — KNQF Level 6-7 MSc graduates. Source: Sayansi na Teknolojia.

Employment Summary	Figure
Total permanent positions — Year 10	693,000
Entry-level positions (KNQF Level 2-5, accessible to Form 4 leavers and new graduates)	412,000 (60% of total)
Peak construction workforce (non-permanent, 8-year build phase)	375,000
Indirect employment (supply chain and service economy multiplier at 3-5×)	2.1-3.5 million additional livelihoods
Annual PAYE from 693,000 permanent positions (avg Ksh 55K/month)	Approximately Ksh 456B payroll → Ksh 68B PAYE
New formal entrants absorbed per year (corps, cooperatives, teaching, health)	Approximately 35,000-50,000 per year at steady state

2.3 The Asabiyyah Engine — Employment as Nation-Building

The Employment Doctrine

The programme does not create jobs as a welfare measure. It creates institutions that perform functions Kenya needs — a working railway, a reliable ambulance corps, a maintained urban environment, safe food, registered land, researched science — and employs Kenyans to perform those functions permanently. The employment is a consequence of genuine institutional purpose, not a purpose in itself. This distinction is the difference between an Asabiyyah engine and a welfare state: the Kenyan who maintains the tracks on the KRC Corridor Battalion is not employed because the state wants to give them money. They are employed because the tracks need maintaining and they have been trained to maintain them. The pride is in the competence. The identity is in the institution.

The generational architecture: the KRC Academy graduate who joins Corridor Battalion 4 in Year 1 is a site manager in Year 5, a training supervisor in Year 8, and a Battalion Commander candidate in Year 12. The ECDE teacher hired in Year 1 teaches the first KNDP generation of Kenyan children. Those children grow up in a country that has a functioning railway, clean water, safe food, and a land registry that works. They enter a labour market with 693,000 formal positions and growing. They are the generation that inherits the institutions. The KNDP's employment programme is not a 10-year initiative. It is a 50-year institution-building exercise with employment as the connective tissue between one generation and the next.

SECTION THREE The Financial Architecture — Complete Investment Envelope

3.1 Total Programme Investment

The programme's total capital investment — across all 43 documents — is Ksh 6.5 trillion over 20 years, of which Ksh 3.85 trillion is public (national government, county governments, and state-owned enterprise capitalisation) and Ksh 2.65 trillion is private and development finance (DFI lending, Gulf SWF co-investment, NSE bond issuance, and BOT concessions). This is not speculative — every major investment item is identified in the document that governs it and has a specific financing instrument assigned.

Investment Category	Capital (Ksh B)	Primary Finance Instrument	Source Document
Kenya Railway Corps — 4,572km network	1,650	AfDB (40% at 2%), Gulf SWF (30%), KRC 1% GDP appropriation (30% of construction phase)	KRC Financing Architecture
Kenya Water Construction and Maintenance Corps	600	IsDB (30% at 1.5%), JICA (20%), AfDB (20%), KWCMC 2% national revenue (30%)	Maji ya Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
Energy programme — 13,930 MW	1,200	IPP private finance (60%), KenGen equity (20%), NSE Infrastructure Bond (20%)	Nishati ya Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
Housing programme — NHB, ULB, settlement upgrading	850	NHB Employer Housing Levy (40%), ULB ground lease revenue (20%), NHB mortgage book (40%)	Nyumba ya Taifa, Uzalishaji wa Nyumba
KSBC and KRCC — initial capitalisation and expansion	270	Treasury equity (KSBC Ksh 40B + KRCC Ksh 50B) + retained earnings and NSE bond	KRCC/KSBC Acts
KISC integrated steel mill	180	Gulf SWF (40%), AfDB (30%), Treasury equity (30%)	Viwanda ya Taifa

Investment Category	Capital (Ksh B)	Primary Finance Instrument	Source Document
Digital infrastructure — Wingu la Taifa, fibre, eCitizen	220	KDS revenue bond (40%), IFC (30%), Treasury (30%)	Teknolojia ya Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
Health programme — Level 3/4 upgrades, KNAC fleet, KNHI capitalisation	350	KNHI levy (40%), AfDB Health DPF (30%), Treasury (30%)	Afya ya Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
Education — schools, ECDE, tertiary expansion	280	Treasury budget (60%), World Bank GPE (25%), county governments (15%)	Shule ya Taifa, Shule Infrastructure
Justice — 8,000 CJHs, Judiciary Fund	120	Judiciary Fund 2% protected appropriation (once constitutional)	Haki ya Taifa, Mfumo wa Katiba
Land programme — NLC, ArdhiSasa, LVT system	85	Treasury (50%), World Bank Land DPF (30%), LVT revenue recycling (20%)	Ardhi ya Taifa
ADBK recapitalisation	100	Treasury (50%), AfDB Agricultural DPF (30%), KRC corridor agricultural bond (20%)	Shamba la Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
Science programme — KNRF, KAIST-K, KRA institutes, KSA	180	Treasury (50%), World Bank S&T DPF (25%), sector research levies (25%)	Sayansi na Teknolojia
Social protection — USP, CB, DLA capitalisation	180	Treasury (60%), World Bank KSEIP (25%), Social Protection Levy (15%)	Jamii na Ustawi
Transport beyond rail — ports, airports, LAPSET roads	320	Gulf SWF/BOT (40%), AfDB (30%), NSE Infrastructure Bond (30%)	Usafiri wa Taifa
Environment — bamboo, water towers, carbon registry	85	Carbon market advance (40%), AfDB GCF (35%), Treasury (25%)	Mazingira ya Taifa
OTHER (culture, sports,	130	Mixed treasury and	Multiple

Investment Category	Capital (Ksh B)	Primary Finance Instrument	Source Document
livestock, fisheries, mining, diplomacy)		sector levies	
TOTAL	6,500B		All 43 programme documents

3.2 The Revenue Architecture — From Investment to Returns

The programme generates new revenue streams that were not available before the investments. By Year 10, these streams collectively contribute Ksh 300B+ in new annual revenues that partially offset the cost of the programme and eventually exceed its annual operating cost. This is the fundamental fiscal argument: the programme is not a cost. It is an investment with a return.

Revenue Stream	Year 5 (Ksh B/yr)	Year 10 (Ksh B/yr)	Source Document
EAC power export (1,000 MW exported at USD 0.06/kWh)	48	156	Nishati ya Taifa, Diplomasia ya Taifa
Carbon economy (bamboo + water towers + conservation)	12	50	Mazingira ya Taifa, Ardhi ya Taifa
KRC freight revenue (modal share 5%→60% by Year 10)	45	351	KRC Financing Architecture
KISC steel sales (domestic + EAC market)	60	160	Viwanda ya Taifa
NHB Employer Housing Levy and mortgage income	10	20	Nyumba ya Taifa
KSBC HPC commercial sales (to private contractors)	8	35	Ujenzi, Uzalishaji wa Nyumba
KDIC neutral carrier wholesale (national fibre)	5	20	Teknolojia ya Taifa
Land Value Tax (urban land, phased rollout)	5	40	Ardhi ya Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
Sector research levies and KRA TTO licensing	2	15	Sayansi na Teknolojia
PAYE from 693,000 permanent positions	80	140	This document — Section 2.2
Tourism levy increment (USD 1.5B→USD 5B)	60	455	Utalii wa Taifa
Mineral royalties (KGMI survey)	15	60	Madini ya Taifa

Revenue Stream	Year 5 (Ksh B/yr)	Year 10 (Ksh B/yr)	Source Document
to extraction pipeline)			
TOTAL NEW PROGRAMME REVENUES	350	1,502	

3.3 The Debt Strategy — Four Rules

From Fedha ya Taifa, unchanged: (1) Kenya borrows for capital investment only — never for recurrent spending. No programme DFI loan finances salaries, operating costs, or social transfers. (2) Every borrowing has an identified repayment source from programme revenues. (3) The debt-to-GDP ratio declines from Year 3 onward: 70%→72%→68%→62%→55%→48%→42% over the 7-year trajectory. (4) No financing agreement may contain an operational control provision — this rule is now constitutionally protected under Mfumo wa Katiba Amendment Six (KRC financing sovereignty).

The debt trajectory is consistent with the GDP growth model in Section Four. At 7.6% real annual growth (with programme), the denominator (GDP) grows faster than the debt stock after Year 3, causing the ratio to decline even as absolute borrowing continues. By Year 10, the programme's own revenue streams (Ksh 1,502B/year at steady state) exceed the programme's annual operating cost and begin servicing the capital investment. The investment pays for itself.

3.4 The Legal Instruments — Finance Legislation

The following Acts and instruments are required to execute the financial architecture. All are identified in Mfumo wa Katiba as their source document:

Legal Instrument	Year	Financial Purpose
KRC Corps Act — 1% GDP appropriation (statutory → constitutional in Year 2)	Year 1	Guarantees KRC annual capital and operating budget. Statutory until constitutional amendment.
KWCMC Act — 2% national revenue appropriation (statutory → constitutional in Year 3)	Year 1	Guarantees KWCMC annual budget. Statutory until constitutional amendment.
KNAC Corps Act — 1% national revenue (statutory → constitutional in Year 4)	Year 1	Guarantees KNAC fleet, personnel, and CHP programme funding.
National Housing Bank Act — Employer Housing Levy 1% of payroll	Year 1	NHB capitalisation and mortgage book funding. Ksh 15B/year at full payroll base.
ADBK Recapitalisation Act — Ksh 100B initial equity	Year 1	Agricultural lending capitalisation.

Legal Instrument	Year	Financial Purpose
Energy Sovereign Protection Act — 7 mandatory terms, KECA	Year 1	Protects energy financing sovereignty. Kenya Energy Tribunal jurisdiction.
KRCC Act — Ksh 50B Treasury equity; KSBC Act — Ksh 40B Treasury equity	Year 1	SOE capitalisation. Retained earnings and NSE bond for expansion.
National Carbon Registry Act — carbon levy and revenue framework	Year 1	Carbon economy monetisation. Community 30% revenue share.
Land Value Tax Act — stamp duty abolished, LVT replacing at 0.5-1.0%	Year 3	LVT revenue: Ksh 5B Year 3 → Ksh 40B Year 10. Stamp duty revenue foregone: approximately Ksh 8B/year (replaced by LVT Ksh 40B/year by Year 10 — net fiscal positive).
Social Protection Levy — 1% of VAT ring-fenced	Year 1 (in Social Protection Act)	Social Protection Fund: Ksh 6.5B/year rising to Ksh 15B by Year 10.
Sector Research Levies — 0.3-0.5% of sector turnover	Year 3-5 (sector-by-sector)	KRA institute self-funding: 40-60% of institute budgets by Year 10.
Constitutional Amendment 6 — KRC 1% GDP and financing sovereignty	Year 2	Elevates KRC appropriation and no-operational-control prohibition to constitutional protection.
Constitutional Amendment 1 — Judiciary Fund 2%	Year 3	Elevates Judiciary Fund to constitutional protection.
Constitutional Amendment 5 — KWCMC 2%	Year 3	Elevates KWCMC appropriation to constitutional protection.

SECTION FOUR The GDP Implications — From Investment to Upper-Middle Income

4.1 The Corrected Model

The first edition of Mpango wa Taifa stated a revenue target of Ksh 3,392B at Year 10 at a tax-to-GDP ratio of 22%. That figure is in constant 2026 prices — it represents the real purchasing power of Year 10 revenue expressed in today's terms. The nominal GDP (including 5% annual inflation) at Year 10 will be substantially larger. The GDP analysis uses a component-based model — adding the specific, measurable economic flows that the programme generates on top of Kenya's baseline growth — rather than back-calculating from the revenue target.

Scenario	GDP Year 10 (2036)	GDP per capita Year 10	Effective CAGR
BASELINE (no programme, 4.5% real growth)	USD 186B	USD 2,741/capita (68M population)	4.5%/year real
WITH KNDP (programme adds USD 63B/year of real GDP by Year 10)	USD 249B	USD 3,665/capita	7.6%/year real
Programme premium over baseline (Year 10)	USD 63B additional per year	USD 924 more per person per year	3.1 percentage points additional growth

GDP Growth Component (Year 10 additional annual flow)	USD B/year	Source Document
EAC power export + carbon economy + KRC freight revenue	4.3	Nishati, Mazingira, KRC Financing
KISC/KFPEC industrial value-add (replacing imports)	1.2	Viwanda ya Taifa
Agricultural productivity uplift (5M smallholders × Ksh 40K/year)	1.5	Shamba la Taifa, Chakula na Lishe
Tourism increment (USD 1.5B → USD 5B)	3.5	Utalii wa Taifa
Housing construction and NHB financial services	2.3	Nyumba ya Taifa, Uzalishaji wa Nyumba
Employment income and formalisation multiplier (693K formal positions × household spending)	50.0	Section 2.2 of this document

GDP Growth Component (Year 10 additional annual flow)			USD B/year	Source Document
TOTAL INCREMENT (Year 10)	PROGRAMME	GDP	62.8	

4.2 The World Bank Income Classification Trajectory

Year	GDP (USD B)	Population	GDP per capita	World Bank Classification
2026 (baseline)	120	55M	USD 2,182	Lower-middle income
2036 — Year 10 (without programme)	186	68M	USD 2,741	Lower-middle income
2036 — Year 10 (with programme)	249	68M	USD 3,665	Lower-middle income — within USD 800 of upper-middle threshold
2046 — Year 20 (with programme)	428	83M	USD 5,153	UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME (threshold: USD 4,466)

Kenya crosses the World Bank upper-middle income threshold approximately at Year 17–18, between the Year 10 and Year 20 milestones. This places Kenya in the same income classification as South Africa, Brazil, and Mexico in the mid-2040s. The critical variable is population: Kenya adds approximately 1.5 million people per year. If the programme's demographic dividend instruments — ECDE, school feeding, maternal health, women's economic participation, ECDE through JAMII na Ustawi — succeed in accelerating Kenya's fertility transition from TFR 3.4 (current) toward 2.5 by 2036, the per capita growth is materially faster. The demographic programme and the economic programme are the same programme.

The Honest Caveat — What Could Cause the Model to Fail

THREE RISKS, NAMED HONESTLY: (1) POLITICAL CONTINUITY: The programme requires sustained institutional commitment across multiple electoral cycles. The constitutional amendments in *Mfumo wa Katiba* are designed to reduce this risk — protected appropriations, non-renewable terms, community equity stakes — but they do not eliminate it. A government that dismantles the corps before they generate returns foregoes the revenue that justifies the investment. (2) DEBT ACCUMULATION: The front-loaded investment (Ksh 6.5T over 20 years) increases the debt-to-GDP ratio in Years 1–3 before the revenue streams mature. If global interest rates spike during this window, the cost of borrowing increases and the debt trajectory worsens. The Four Debt Rules in *Fedha ya Taifa* are the guardrail. (3) POPULATION GROWTH: If Kenya's fertility transition stalls — if TFR remains above 3.5 through 2036 — the population at Year 20 may be 88–90 million rather than 83

million, pushing per capita GDP below the upper-middle threshold. Every social programme in this document is simultaneously a demographic investment.

SECTION FIVE The Cross-Programme Integration Map

5.1 The NIDCU Doctrine — Who Builds What

The NIDCU (National Infrastructure Delivery Coordination Unit) doctrine governs which institution builds each type of infrastructure in every location across the programme. It is the most important operational coordination rule in the entire programme. Stated as a principle: KRCC delivers the access road. KWCMC delivers the water infrastructure. KSBC delivers the building. The Settlement Maintenance Corps maintains everything. No institution crosses into another's mandate without NIDCU coordination. The doctrine is referenced in: Ujenzi, KRCC/KSBC Acts, Maji, Afya, Shule, Chakula, and Uzalishaji.

Infrastructure Type	Delivering Institution	Maintaining Institution	Source Document
Railway tracks, stations, depot	Kenya Railway Corps (KRC)	KRC Corridor Battalions	KRC Corps Act, KRC Vision
Roads — Class A, B, C, access roads	KRCC (primary roads), county governments (local roads with KRCC technical support)	KMCC — Kenya Maintenance and Construction Corps (county road crews)	Ujenzi, Usafiri wa Taifa
School buildings, health centres, CJHs, CRCs, HPCs	KSBC	Settlement Maintenance Corps (urban) / KSBC warranty (rural)	KRCC/KSBC Acts, Ujenzi, Uzalishaji
Water infrastructure (dams, boreholes, pipelines)	KWCMC (construction battalions)	KWCMC (Maintenance Corps) and Community Water Trusts	Maji ya Taifa
Housing estates (public, cooperative, social)	KSBC or competitive private contractors (KSBC benchmark)	Settlement Maintenance Corps (estates) + Housing Management Committees (cooperative)	Uzalishaji wa Nyumba
Strategic infrastructure — ASAL, tunnels, cross-border bridges, port security	KMEC (Kenya Military Engineering Corporation) — competitive bid under PPADA. Advantage: terrain	CAG audits. No reserved procurement. Defence Committee annual report.	Ulinzi na Usalama Section 3

Infrastructure Type	Delivering Institution	Maintaining Institution	Source Document
	capability, no private shareholder margin, security-cleared engineering. Bids alongside KSBC, KRCC, and private contractors.		
Community halls, rural health facilities, schools, minor roads, water point civil works	NYSC (NYS Corporation) — competitive bid. Advantage: NYS graduate workforce at competitive wages with NYS providing accommodation and transport. Fills scale gap between Tier 2 private contractors and KSBC/KMEC.	CAG audits. PPADA full compliance. Published accounts within 4 months of year end.	Ulinzi na Usalama Section 7.3
Digital infrastructure (fibre, data centres)	KDIC (neutral carrier) + private ISPs	KDIC operational maintenance	Teknolojia ya Taifa
Ward Cooperative Facilities (cold stores, dry stores, WECD)C	KSBC standard build	Ward Cooperative Management Committee + KAERS extension officer	Shamba la Taifa, Jamii na Ustawi

5.2 The PILG Gateway — All Land Cleared Before Construction

Every programme infrastructure investment that requires land goes through the NLC's Programme Infrastructure Land Gateway (PILG) before any contractor mobilises. This is documented in Ardhi ya Taifa Section 3.2. The standard timelines: 14 days for public land confirmation, 90 days for compulsory acquisition on private or community land, 120 days for KLIC irrigation schemes. No KSBC crew mobilises, no KRC sleeper is laid, no KWCMC drill rig deploys without PILG confirmation. This rule is referenced in Ardhi, KRC Land Framework, Maji, Afya (KNAC ambulance base), Uzalishaji (housing land), and Chakula (NCPB silo sites).

5.3 The Data Architecture — What Feeds What

Seven live data systems underpin the programme's governance. Each is referenced in multiple documents. This table maps the data flows:

Data System	Feeds Into	Source Document
KAERS Digital Platform (agricultural production, cooperative storage, market prices, extension data)	Chakula KFSEWS (food crisis early warning), NCPB reserve management, Shamba cooperative floor price mechanism, Sayansi KALRO research translation pipeline	Shamba la Taifa, Chakula na Lishe, Sayansi na Teknolojia
ArdhiSasa (national land registry, real-time title records, KLVS valuations, PILG status)	Every programme document requiring land — PILG clearance visible to all contractors. NHB mortgage valuation (automated). LVT billing. NLC enforcement. All title holders notified of any access (NZ Landonline model).	Ardhi ya Taifa, Nyumba, Uzalishaji, Ardhi, Fedha
KNHI Community Health Information System (CHP household visits, MUAC, vaccination, nutrition, ANC, death registration)	Afya national epidemiological dataset. Chakula KFSEWS nutrition surveillance. Jamii social protection cross-registry death verification (automatic payment suspension within 24 hours of registered death). KNAC dispatch (household health status for emergency response).	Afya ya Taifa, Chakula na Lishe, Jamii na Ustawi, Ardhi
KILP — Kenya Integrated Logistics Platform (procurement, contracts, debarment, payment tracking)	Usafiri (transport logistics). Ardhi (PILG status). Uzalishaji (Suspicious Award Protocol — auto-triggers KIACC). KRC (freight booking and billing). KFSA (food safety supplier compliance). All procurement	Usafiri wa Taifa, Uzalishaji wa Nyumba, Ardhi ya Taifa, Haki ya Taifa

Data System	Feeds Into	Source Document
	transparency.	
National Social Protection Dashboard (beneficiary lists, payment status, graduation rates, death cross-reference)	Jamii na Ustawi programme management. KIACC (automated corruption pattern referral). Social Protection Ombudsman. County League Table. Fedha (social protection levy adequacy monitoring).	Jamii na Ustawi, Haki ya Taifa, Fedha ya Taifa
National Housing Dashboard (OCs issued, BSI inspection pass rates, debarment register, defect reports)	Uzalishaji wa Nyumba programme management. KIACC (Suspicious Award notifications). NCA (contractor performance league table). NHB (mortgage drawdown tied to OC issuance).	Uzalishaji wa Nyumba, Haki ya Taifa
KWCMC Hydrological Intelligence Unit (rainfall, river flows, aquifer levels, drought index)	Chakula KFSEWS Watch/Advisory/Alert triggers. Maji regional programme management. Sayansi KWHRI research data. Mazingira carbon programme water tower monitoring. Ardhi land audit (groundwater mapping).	Maji ya Taifa, Chakula na Lishe, Mazingira, Sayansi

SECTION SIX The Twenty-Year National Trajectory

6.1 Phase by Phase — All Sectors

Year		National Milestones Across All Sectors
Year 1 — The First Session: Founding Legislation		Thirteen Acts passed in the first parliamentary session (simple majority): KRC Corps Act, KWCMC Act, KNAC Corps Act, KRCC Act, KSBC Act, NHB Act, ULB Act, Energy Sovereign Protection Act, ADBK Recapitalisation Act, National Carbon Registry Act, KDIC Act, Gender Equity Act, Settlement Maintenance Corps Act. Social Protection Act and Kenya Food Security Act in the second session. HPCs 1 and 2 under construction. KAIST-K design and procurement commenced. 200 Ward Building Advisers deployed. 200 KRC Ward Officers deployed. First 5,000 Rural Builder Course households trained. KFSEWS live. Ardhisa Phase 1 digitisation: 500-person Land Record Corps deployed. NLC national audit commenced. KFSA established. KILP procurement module live. National Social Protection Dashboard launched with all existing Inua Jamii beneficiaries migrated.
Year 2 — Constitutional Architecture	—	Constitutional Amendment 6 (KRC financing sovereignty): Bill introduced, two-thirds National Assembly target. Constitutional Amendment 3 (NLC reform): Bill introduced. HPCs 1 and 2 operational: first KSBC HPC components to market. Academy cohort 1 graduates: 800 KSBC/KRCC-deployed. First competitive housing tenders: KSBC and private contractors bidding. KRC Corridor Battalion 1 (Nairobi-Mombasa) mobilised. KWCMC Battalions 1 and 2 deployed. EO-SAT development contract signed. Universal Social Pension age 70 legally anchored. Child Benefit pilot: 6M children in 10 counties. KAERS 200 ward extension officers deployed.
Year 3 — Acceleration	—	Constitutional Amendments 1 (Judiciary Fund 2%) and 5 (KWCMC 2%) introduced. ICT Fund 1.5% amendment introduced. Land Value Tax Act enacted (stamp duty abolished). Ardhisa: 100% of registered parcels digitised. KFSA: all 7 regional laboratories operational. Affordable housing: 80,000 OCs issued (Year 3 target). KAIST-K opens: first 200 MSc students. NCPB: all 47 County Strategic Reserve Nodes operational. Strategic reserve: 90 days for all 8 commodities achieved. USP age threshold: 65. Community Land Registration Teams: 200 communities registered. Northern NRH (Isiolo) commissioned. Level 3 hospital upgrade programme: all 290 hospitals upgraded.
Year 5 — Threshold		Constitutional Amendment 4 (dual-title referendum) held: campaign led by AU, UN Women, Commonwealth endorsement. KRC: 3 corridors operational. KWCMC: all 5 battalions deployed. HPCs 3 and 4 operational. Affordable housing: 150,000 OCs/year. KNHI: fully universal — all Kenyans covered. Electricity: 9,000 MW installed. EO-SAT-1 launched. KAIST-K: 1,000 students, first 200 MSc graduates deployed to KRA institutes. Rural Permanent Home Standard certificates: 100,000 cumulative. University PhD

Year	National Milestones Across All Sectors
	output: 500/year. R&D intensity: 0.7% of GDP. Social protection KSPI: 42/100.
Year 7 — Steady State Housing	200,000 housing OCs per year demonstrated for the first time. All 5 HPCs operational. KSBC has 6,000 Academy-trained permanent staff. 500+ NCA Grade A contractors competing nationally. KRC: 4 corridors operational carrying freight. EAC power pool: Kenya exporting 800 MW to EAC partners. KISC: 1.5M tonnes/year steel production. NCPB: strategic reserve at 100 days across all 8 commodities. Child Benefit extended to all children in bottom 4 quintiles (15M children). Social protection KSPI: 55/100.
Year 10 — Programme Maturity at	GDP: USD 249B. GDP per capita: USD 3,665. Tax-to-GDP: 22%. Debt-to-GDP: 42% and declining. Permanent positions: 693,000. Entry-level positions: 412,000. PAYE from permanent positions: Ksh 68B/year. KRC: full 4,572km network in operation, freight revenue USD 2.7B/year. Electricity: 13,930 MW installed, 1,000 MW exported to EAC. ArdhiSasa: 100% national coverage. Informal settlements: Nairobi proportion declining from 60% to 35%. Maternal mortality: 150 per 100,000 (from baseline 342). Stunting: 15% (from 26%). School feeding: 99% coverage. Strategic food reserve: 90 days all commodities. Social protection KSPI: 65/100. R&D intensity: 1.0% of GDP — first Sub-Saharan African country above 1% (other than South Africa). Kenya Social Protection Index: top 5 Sub-Saharan Africa. Kenya ranked top 5 Sub-Saharan Africa for innovation.
Year 20 — The Vision	GDP: USD 428B. GDP per capita: USD 5,153 — UPPER-MIDDLE INCOME. Tax-to-GDP: 22% of a larger base. Debt-to-GDP: below 40%. 693,000 permanent positions sustained, growing. Housing deficit eliminated — 200,000 OCs/year for 13 consecutive years. Rural Permanent Home Standard certificates: 400,000 cumulative. All infrastructure built: KRC 4,572km, 13,930 MW, 8,000 CJHs, Level 3/4/5 health network, 1,450 ward cooperative facilities, national fibre backbone, ArdhiSasa 100% coverage. Every Kenyan: has a health right (KNHI), a justice right (NLAS), a land right (ArdhiSasa ORC minimum), a food right (Food Security Act), and a social protection right (Social Protection Act). R&D intensity: 2.0% of GDP. 3,000 PhDs/year in STEM. Kenya is the country other African nations study. The programme is complete. The institutions remain. The generation trained to maintain them teaches the next generation. The Asabiyyah compounds.

MPANGO WA TAIFA — Second Edition. Kenya National Development Programme Master Synthesis. 43 programme documents. 693,000 permanent positions. Ksh 6.5 trillion investment. Upper-middle income by 2046.

Tunajenga Kenya Mpya. Kazi ni Nguvu. Ujuzi ni Uhuru. The generation that builds the railway will teach the next generation to maintain it. The generation that

registers the land will teach the next generation to govern it. The generation that researches the science will teach the next generation to advance it. The programme does not end in Year 20. The institutions do not end. The Asabiyyah does not end. It compounds — across generations, across disciplines, across the full breadth of what Kenya is capable of becoming.